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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1870. NO. 180.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ANTI-MORMON BILL.

Additional Penalties Reported in Senate—The Appointment of Cadets—The Supreme Court Affair—Tennessee—The Tariff on Cotton Mill Machinery—The Census Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1870.

The Anti-Mormon Legislation.

The anti-Mormon bill passed by the House some time ago was favorably reported to-day by the Senate Territorial Committee. They retain all to which the House on Mr. Cullom's motion agreed, and insert about a half dozen new sections. The officers of the Mormon Church are not only prohibited from solemnizing marriages, but it is made a misdemeanor for them to do so punishable with fine and imprisonment. Marriages in violation of the terms of the bill are declared incestuous and void, and all persons aiding or consenting to them are to be punished for misdemeanor. Spiritual marriages, sealing, consecration, and all other devices whereby men get the services of women, are prohibited, and so-called spiritual wives may sue and recover payment for their labor. The Mormon remonstrance adopted in Salt Lake City about a fortnight ago, applicable to this bill, and all other anti-Mormon legislation, was to-day presented.

Godetship Appointments.

There is a glimmer of light ahead in the fact that General Slocum is not satisfied with the way in which naval and military cadets are appointed. He originated the late investigation in the House, and has now brought in a bill providing that appointments to West Point and Annapolis, other than those given by law to the President, shall be made from candidates who have submitted to a competitive examination and have passed the same. The bill further provides that the Secretaries of War and the Navy shall not make appointments on the recommendations of members of Congress, but from a list of candidates who have received favorable report from an examining board. This measure is in favor of the selection of cadets on mission and Northrop, of New Haven, and other school men who were here some weeks ago.

The Supreme Court Scene.

The affair in the Supreme Court yesterday has been the subject of a good deal of talk here at the capital to-day. All who were in the room at the time concur in saying the Chief Justice showed strong passion, and it is evident that there is a state of feeling in the Court by no means pleasant, and favorable to a re-hearing of the legal tender case. The two cases presented involve other points on which argument will no doubt be made in any event. The Attorney General asks that the legal tender argument may also be made, and Justice Nelson, Field, Swayford and Field hold that some order or agreement of last year precludes this, but the majority overrules them, though Mr. Chase may be able to throw any further decision over to next winter.

Affairs in Tennessee.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. His testimony was taken in secret session in order to preserve the peace, that he should be aided by federal forces. A. E. Boon will be the next witness. He claims to have been an ex-Confederate officer, but now a Republican, and asserts that while a candidate for office, his friends were prevented from voting, and he was obliged to fleeto Nashville.

MACHINERY DUTY FREE.

Representatives Hoar, Brooks, Dawes and other gentlemen of Massachusetts were before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on behalf of yarn spinners of the State, remonstrating against admitting machinery free of duty for one year. The Committee did nothing with the funding bill.

SEAMAN MURDERED.

Jno. Gibney, seaman on the United States steamer Santee, was killed on shore at Key West, on the night of the 2nd inst., and Edward Kelly and Richard Keegan, of the crew wounded. A few of the men were out on an evening's liberty, and Kelly and Snaw, another of the crew, became engaged in a fight. Gibney and Keegan attempted to separate them, when Snaw drew a razor with which he killed Gibney and wounded Kelley and Keegan. Shaw was arrested by the civil authorities, and held for trial.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were present except the Attorney General and Postmaster General.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day; consuls—Edmund Johnson, of Arkansas, at Ghent; A. Jourdon, of District Columbia, at Seville; Hamilton Richardson, of Wisconsin, at Ancona; Samuel S. Day, of Florida, at Picton; Wm. H. Faxon of Connecticut, at Carnsore, A. B. Long, United States Attorney for Louisiana; Geo. Lamed, receiver of public moneys at Prescott, Arizona.

ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

General Sherman has published in general orders the recent resolution of Congress accepting from the law prohibiting the assignment of retired officers to duty, the officers selected for duty at the Soldiers' Home in this district.

DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Among the matters that engaged the attention of the Cabinet to-day were official reports concerning the progress of the Darien expedition.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Members of Congress from the Gulf States met to-night to consider the subject of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They agreed to support the charter making the eastern terminus at Marshall, Texas, and the right of other roads to connect at or west of Marshall; connecting roads to carry freight and passengers under arrangements mutually beneficial; the guage of the trunk and connecting lines to be five feet. The Gulf delegation will unanimously support the company most likely to build the road from Marshall to San Diego. Messrs. Sheddon, Stevenson and Clarke were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Severe Accident—A Notable Wedding

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 12, 1870.—Gordon Beackers, in the employ of Aultman & Taylor, of this city, met with a severe accident to-day. His knee came in contact with a circular saw, and was cut nearly through in a direction parallel with the limb.

A somewhat notable wedding took place at Crestline to-night. The youngest daughter of the late Remsselaer Livingston, the founder of Crestline, was married to Simpson McCully, Esq. The elite of the town was present, and many guests from abroad.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Further Testimony for the Defense.

Opinion of the Prisoner's Physicians—Letters from Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The interest on the seventh day of the McFarland case was unabated. It is noticeable that the number of ladies in the audience increases daily.

The first witness examined this forenoon was Nicholas St. John Green, who testified: He was a member of the Boston bar; had been so for sixteen years; remembered having been retained in the proceedings in *habeas corpus* brought by Daniel McFarland against Albert D. Richardson; the mother before core court when he went into the case was to punish the father and mother of McFarland for contempt in not producing the children; remembered having an interview with Richardson.

The court stated that witness could not be allowed to state what Richardson said to him. Mr. Green offered to prove by witness that Richardson had supplied funds for the litigation. The testimony was admitted on the distinct declaration that it was offered to prove by witness that Richardson had supplied funds for the litigation. The testimony was admitted on that declaration, defense excepting.

Mr Gerry asked witness whether he had received instructions from Richardson in relation to the case. The testimony was excepted to. Mr. Graham argued that the conversation shown to have been had with under the influence of Richardson, and that he was the whole cause of the alienation of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and that in the prosecution of the suit for the recovery of his children, McFarland had to fight not his wife but Richardson. It was important to the prisoner to prove the relations existing between his wife and Richardson, and to show that she was acting entirely under his influence. Her husband thought the recovery of his children would be followed by the return of his wife, whom he still loved, and Richardson probably was of the same opinion, and hence his efforts to keep the latter from obtaining possession of his children. This woman was dividing between the unholy love Richardson had enkindled in her bosom, and her natural affection for her children; and were the power of Richardson not at her control, she might have returned to her husband.

The Recorder ruled that the evidence proposed to be given was inadmissable.

Judge Davis said as he understood the *habeas corpus* matter, explanation was entered into between the prisoner and his wife, by which they agreed to separate, each retaining the custody of a child.

The witness, Green, further testified that at the time he saw McFarland in Boston the prisoner was in his judgment, if not insane, at least in a fair way to become so.

D. K. Phillips, another member of Boston Bar, was the next witness. He testified that he had been retained by Mrs. McFarland in the habeas corpus case; saw the prisoner in Court at that time; the judgment of the Court was strongly in favor of the custody of the child to Mrs. McFarland; the latter was dreadfully excited; subsequently prisoner sought out witness, and called upon on his hearing, the sad story of his life, and his struggles; thought he was very much excited, and appeared to be in a very rational frame of mind; what particularly surprised him was that he should marry Richardson intended to marry his wife; his face bore all the signs of a man in extreme mental agony; subsequently witness had another conversation with prisoner at the Astor House.

Judge Davis—Did you at any time suggest to the Court during your argument that the child was not safe to have charge of young children, being a crazy man?

Witness stated that he never had, but in reply to a further question to counsel stated that he had made such a suggestion to the senior counsel in the case.

John A. Wood testified: He was a physician; knew the prisoner well; made his acquaintance in 1862; knew him as a man of good habits; had been so for sixteen years; remembered having been retained in the proceedings in *habeas corpus* brought by Daniel McFarland against Albert D. Richardson; the mother before court when he went into the case was to punish the father and mother of McFarland for contempt in not producing the children; remembered having an interview with Richardson.

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THE report is denied that Attorney General HOAR has tendered his resignation or has any immediate intention of retiring. It is added that he may conclude to do so within the next few months, and that "in that event it may be stated that a Pennsylvanian will receive the nomination." Who is he?

It appears that the "Anti-Capital Punishment Bill" was strangled by the House committee, rather the member who acted as its secretary. We are assured that had it been reported it would have passed both houses by decisive majorities. The latter fact is a favorable omen. Enlightened public sentiment is opposed to the gallows, as an obstacle to the administration of justice. In many cases the indisposition on the part of jurors to find a verdict of condemnation is so great as to lead them to seize upon the merest doubt or technicality to evade a verdict which but for hanging would be promptly rendered. This state of things is growing so fast that it seems to be sound policy to substitute, as the bill in question virtually did, imprisonments for a lengthened period or for life for the death penalty.

IN the *Pittsburgher Volksblatt* of yesterday appeared the following admonition:

"The leaders of the Republican party commit a great folly when they believe that, since they have got the negro vote, they no longer need the Germans, and in respect to them no longer impose any restraint upon their nativism and their hypocrisy. Very provoking examples of late have fallen recurrent in Indiana. These gentlemen are manifestly poor calculators, and do not reflect that the Germans hold in their hands the decision between the two political parties. From the moment an important portion of the German voters joined the Republican party, the latter gained the ascendancy. A couple of thousand votes would do for example in Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana completely reverse the numerical relation of the parties. Were the Republican party so foolish as through nativism and hypocrisy to drive the Germans into the other camp, it could be completely buried with its negro vote."

Were this admonition seriously meant, or rather if the acts of the Republican party had been such as to justly provoke such threats, it would be placed in a very embarrassing position—a position like that of the gallant in the play between two rivals for his affections:

How happy could I be with either,
Were tother dear charmer away.

But really we are unable to believe that our Pittsburgh contemporary fairly represents the great German section of the Republican party. We are confident that they united with it as the party of progress and equal rights for all—and that they will not readily leave its ranks in disgust with any small side issues that may be started by injudicious or enthusiastic members. Nativism is dead and will certainly never be revived, unless as a merely local question, in any but certain sections. And as for the policy, the support of which incurs the charge of "hypocrisy," we believe it will be combated most successfully by those who recognize something better than mere hypocrisy, or whatever more may be comprehended in "muckerie," as the impelling motive of its leaning advocates.

THE jobbers interested in that useless and corrupting publication known as the *Legislative Record* are arranging the usual chicanery for its resuscitation next year. Previous to the adjournment the keynote was sounded, and it has been taken up by the "organ" here, and will be re-echoed by the organs of the corrupt Harrisburg rings throughout the State. Had BENGER'S *Record* been authorized for the session just closed, its publisher would have had the fattest job ever known in the printing line at Harrisburg, and knowing this the old *Record* clique are determined to get into the Treasury next year if possible. Those in favor of the job prate about finding therein the votes of members on all bills, so that their constituents would be able to know and mark their doings. This is simply absurd, for the *Record* o past years did not contain the votes of members on important bills, nor are the yeas and nays called for when corrupt measures are put through.

The proceedings of the Ohio Legislature are published in the Columbus daily papers, to the extent of three columns daily, for which the publishers receive no pay, the only contribution made by the State being the pay of the reporters. The people of that State are satisfied with that publication, and there is no reason why the people of this State would not be satisfied with a similar one. Let the voters of the State remember that the late Legislature saved the Commonwealth not less than fifty thousand dollars by refusing to continue the *Record*, and be sure to select men for their representatives in the next Legislature who will continue the retrenchment begun in this direction at least. There is every difference in the world between such a record as will answer every purpose and BERGNER'S job.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

There is much significance to be attached to the universal outcry against the Legislature that has just adjourned. It is no mere senseless fault-finding; it is something deeper, more deliberate and determined. The character of the Commonwealth, and the most vital interests of the people are involved. The language of the Philadelphia *Press* is: "Our dignity has been lowered—our property squandered—our rights violated—our remonstrances and instructions laughed at, and all by the men we have ourselves chosen to represent us and to administer our political estate. The have even grown defiant of propriety, of custom, and of law, and have openly committed fraud in the very making of the laws. As far as our Legislature is concerned, we have had the worst of rulers; and our case is better than that of the misgoverned people of other times only in that the term of our legislators is limited."

As for the remedy, the *Press* says:

"Clearly, then, the remedy for the wrong we have suffered these years lies in the selection of our Representatives. It is by reason of our own default that we have been represented by men with whom a large portion of the better class of us would not associate, either socially or in business. It is useless, and it is not very manly in us, to complain and blame the weak and incompetent and dishonest men whom we send to Harrisburg and invest with the most sacred trust committed to our care.

"No man would commit his private business to the management of the class of men to whom we habitually commit the management of the public affairs. No merchant of Philadelphia—we say it squarely and mean it—would commit his bank or house to the management of the Legislative delegation from this city. Should any bank of thiscity turn over its affairs to the directorship of these men its stock would sink to nothing in a single day. When we think calmly of it, the fact we see how grossly culpable has been our own conduct.

"Did we all do our personal duty the government of this State would reflect credit on every citizen of it. It would cost little or nothing, and would in a little time, by the judicious development of our resources, bring wealth and prosperity to all. We can lay down a single rule which, if observed, would secure us all that any system of government can accomplish: *Let every voter resolve, both at the primary and the polls, at elections, to vote for no man whom he would not be willing to make his own executor.*"

The *Press* fails to go far enough for the remedy. It will be found in a radical revision of the Constitution. Nothing short of this will reach the difficulty. For a single year the independent action suggested by our contemporary may measurably abate the evil, but it will not work a permanent cure. Let us, therefore, go at once to the seat of the difficulty, and there apply the only remedy. We invite the *Press* upon this ground. The people are right, and the measure is certain to carry.

MAKING ALL DAYS ALIKE.

Not many weeks ago the telegraph informed the public that the California Legislature had repealed the clause of the Sunday law which prohibited theatricals on the sacred day. How this action of their Legislators is regarded on the Pacific coast by the majority of their constituents, we are quite unable to conjecture. The population of the Pacific coast is very heterogeneous, and contains, probably, a larger proportion of the class known in England as secularists, than any other State in the Union. By much the greater number of citizens on this side of the Rocky Mountains, we are sure, the report of this legislative action has been heard of with sincere regret. And such regret is by no means confined to those who entertain what are called strict views of Sabbath observance. On the other hand, there are doubtless a good many who look with favor upon all measures towards the abrogation of Sunday, or tending to abolish the established mode of keeping it. The Romans, as we learn from one of their own poets, made it a reproach to the Jews that "with them the seventh day was a day of idleness, and did not belong to any part of life;" and in the last century a party in England took up this objection as applying with equal force to Christians. The reproach was repelled by Dean Swift in the following passage of his "Argument Against Abolishing Christianity:"

"Another advantage proposed by the abolishing of Christianity is the clear gain of one day in seven, which is now a very load, and consequently this kingdom one-seventh less considerable in trade, business and pleasure; besides the loss to the parish of so many structures, now in the hands of the clergy, which might be converted into play-houses, market-houses, exchanges, common dormitories, and other public edifices.

"I hope I shall be forgiven a hard word, if I call this a perfect ravil. I really own there has been an old custom, time out of mind, for people to assemble in the churches every Sunday, and that since are still frequently shut, in order, as it is conceived, to preserve the memory of that ancient practice; but how this can prove a hindrance to business or pleasure is hard to imagine. What if the men of pleasure are forced, one day in the week, to game at home instead of the chocolate houses? Are not the taverns and coffee houses open? Can there be a more convenient season for clubbing a dose of physic? Is not that the chief day for traders to sum up the accounts of the week, and for lawyers to prepare their briefs? But I would like to know how it can be pretended that the churches are misapplied? Where are more appointments and rendezvous's of gallantry? Where more care to appear in the fashionable box, with greater advantage of dress? Where more meetings for business? Where more bargains driven of all sorts? and *where so many conveniences and incitements to sleep?*"

In this satirical passage we have a statement of those relaxations of rigorous Sabbath observance which have almost everywhere been allowed and indulged in by common consent—and which also have proved sufficient to reconcile the least devout to the existence and enforcement, when necessary, of the Sabbath law. That the institution of Sunday as established by long historical precedent and recognized by the law of the land is a blessing to the people, little argument would be required to prove. Indeed, few persons, at once well informed and given to reflection, entertain any doubts on the subject. We have not at present introduced the topic for the purpose of trying to remove such doubts where they may exist. We may, however, briefly refer to one or two considerations which are not always as much taken into account as they deserve to be. The religious argument has been often elaborated and insisted upon, and it is a striking evidence of the beneficent influence of our political institutions and common schools that the people are neither so secularized nor so doltish as to be indifferent to its weight, even when they happen not to feel personally interested in its appeals. But it is an important consideration that, quite apart from the religious relations of the subject, a large proportion of our lawyers, physicians, mechanics and business men of mature age, highly appreciate the opportunity of rest and leisure afforded by Sunday. On inquiry too, it would probably be found that they are hostile to any change or concession in regard to the law likely to seriously affect the institution. It is also a significant fact that thoughtful foreigners who come or have been among us, whose habits are interfered with and whose prejudices are offended by our Sunday, yet often recognize its advantages. At this moment we recollect a learned German, rather a philosopher than a Christian, who delighted to point out the good results certain, as he thought, to flow from its popular observance. "The lamentable but inevitable consequence of the necessities of the condition of the people in other countries," he said, "is to make them of the earth earthy. To live involves an incessant struggle. What care they how or when they care for a life to come, while the present life gives them so much trouble? Its hard realities so absorb and stultify them that of another they can form no notion. Abstract, or scientific truth, even historical facts, possess no interest for them. But there in America on Sunday, multitudes of this very class, as well as people in easier circumstances, assemble in the churches, and listen with apparent attention, not only to old histories, but to the discussions more or less elaborate, of spiritual themes." And, then, in connection with the benefits thus diffused, he grew eloquent in the commendation of the American Sunday as a day of rest to all and of study and meditation to many. This view of the subject will, we think, bear the closest scrutiny without detriment to its soundness. In the existence and perpetuation of the present mode of observing the day, as a day not only of worship, but of popular instruction, it is not difficult to discern an invaluable agency for the personal and social elevation of the people and for the maintenance of our free institutions.

IRELAND to human view seems as far from a condition of quiet as ever. When Mr. GLADSTONE was seen to undertake the work of pacification by removing or mitigating the abuses under which the island had suffered for centuries, the good hopes inspired by the fact appeared well warranted by the character and past career of the man. His great ability and moral earnestness and humanity are hardly questioned by his personal enemies, and certainly not by his political opponents. And the first measures of Irish reform introduced by him involved an amount of concession to Ireland and of self-sacrifice on the part of England so great that no other living statesman could have proposed them with any prospect of success, or without the certainty of political death to himself. But this course of splendid reform has been interrupted by the coercion bill, the provisions of which are nearly, if not quite as odiously and atrociously oppressive as any of the Tory enactments of the past. In fact, by this bill Mr. GLADSTONE has become the idol of the party who have so savagely denounced his former Irish measures. This bill is mentioned above as an interruption, but it is probably regarded by its author and advocates as an essential part of the scheme of pacification which they have devised. They undoubtedly know that there is a considerable party in the island who do not desire its settlement under English rule, and who are resolved that no measures proposed for that end shall be deemed satisfactory, or prove effectual. This is the party in which Fenianism originated, and whose demonstrations in the form of Fenian outrages have produced the profound feeling of horror and disgust which reconciles English liberals to the harsh features of the obnoxious bill. A London letter published in a New York paper a few days ago, refers to this party in the following terms:

"The Irish national party in Ireland itself, of course, condemns the Fenian project, and I do not fancy that they are likely to be soon appeased. I asked a very expert agent of Irish land agent the other day, what effect the bill (the Irish land bill) would produce among the peasantry, and his answer was very simple they will not be satisfied. And why? Because their rights may still be denied. That is about the long and short of it. The peasantry really wished to get hold of somebody else's property, whether they were right or wrong is more than I can say but no measure which did not amount to giving it them, would really meet their demands. They required confiscation, and they have merely got a simplification and improvement of existing rights."

The existence and purposes of this party of irreconcilables are recognized by the Ministry as facts to be dealt with according to their nature, and their resolute hostility is to be restrained or wholly repressed by the strong hand in the exercise of all the precautions demanded by a state of war. This seems to be the meaning of the Coercion bill. Happily we are concerned only to understand, if possible, the motives of its promoters. In this country we suppose that there is entire unanimity in its condemnation, and some of its features are so incompatible with cherished English traditions that it seems strange that they should have found approval among English Liberals. Such are the enactments of the Bill in restraint of the Irish Press. Our wonder is somewhat lessened when we learn that one of the law officers of the Crown, the Irish Solicitor General, read extracts from the New York *Irish Citizen* as specimens of the sort of appeals to rebellion and outrage frequently met with in the newspapers of Ireland. This proceeding surely merited the name conferred upon it by the editor of the Dublin *Nation*, it was "a fraud upon the House of Commons and a forging of false evidence against the Irish Press."

AN important case in bankruptcy has just been decided in the United States Court in Chicago, in which it was held that if any debtor or bankrupt shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color and pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain a credit for any goods or chattels with intent to defraud, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

THE new excise law of New York is said to be inexplicable in its provisions, and would puzzle more than a Philadelphia lawyer to elucidate it. It has been pronounced an enactment which ought to give satisfaction to every member of the liquor-dealing fraternity of the State. The lager-beer dealers are in a quandary whether or not the law gives them permission to deal on Sunday that beverage which, in small quantities cheers, and in larger doses inebriates, but we should judge from the literal manner in which it was supplied in New York and Brooklyn last Sunday, that an equally liberal construction was put upon the law.

GENERAL Thomas had $20,000 insurance on his life in one company.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the New York Conference an interesting incident was the presentation by Rev. Dr. Vincent to Bishop James of a watch that belonged to Bishop Hedding, who died a few years since. Hedding's widow had willed it to the Conference. Bishop James, accepting it on behalf of that body, was very much affected, remarking that he had known the deceased from his entrance into the ministry, and that of all persons he ever knew, outside of blood relatives, he loved Bishop Hedding the most.

An old American named McCormick recently died in imbecility and want in Liverpool, who had apparently been sent to England by his relatives on a wild goose chase for a legacy. The American consul, during the old man's sickness, took measures to hunt up his relatives, who lived in Pennsylvania, but refused to contribute anything for his relief.

Joe. Dun was a bailiff in the reign of Henry VII., and so successful as a collector was he, that when a bad claim was talked of some one always said, "Why don't you '*Dun*' him?" This is the origin of "Dunning;" how we should like to see it an obsolete word!

There are at present 900 ladies in the Sultan's harem. His favorite wives are: Dourred (the new pearl), Hairani Dil (excellent heart), and Eda Dil (the elegance of the heart). The staff of the harem includes 2,300 persons, and 500 tables are set to feed them twice a day, with about 6,000 different dishes.

The Chicago *Post* tells a good story on the Board of Trade of that city. It is the custom there, when any visitor in the balcony forgets himself so far as to put his feet upon or over the railing, to cry out "Boots" until the offending extremities are withdrawn. The other day, near the close of 'Change, some wags sent a boy into the balcony with a boot on a stick. When the boot was thrust into view on the rail, the usual shouting commenced, and continued until throats began to ache, when the boy lifted the stick and boot into full view, and turned the joke on the shouters.

The reduction in telegraph tolls in France has increased the receipts by nearly $5,000 for the month of December. Twenty words, counting the address, sent from one point in France to another, now costs twenty cents instead of forty.

A New York letter says: "This question of the Bible in the schools will yet lead to trouble in New York, if the present agitation goes on. It is discussed in the churches every Sunday, and a determination to insist that the Bible shall be read, despite the wishes of any sect, is exhibited by three-fourths of the preachers, and their congregations are with them. The Catholics are accused of being the aggressors, but they protest that the real aggression comes from the sidethat insists on a system that compels them to keep their children from schools for which they have to pay."

The Republicans of Indiana received as a legacy from the Democrats in 1868 a debt of over $10,000,000. The war added $3,000,000 more to it. Seven million dollars has been paid by a Republican administration. The entire debt will now be wiped out before the first of January, 1871.

Since the recent action of the State Legislature on the subject, the press of Iowa have with great unanimity accepted female suffrage as inevitable. The Muscatine *Journal*, while opposing the movement, predicts that within three years women will vote in Iowa.

Women Jurors.

The Hon. J. H. Howe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming territory, has written a letter to Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editress of the Chicago *Legal News*, in which he relates the history of, and his observations in regard to the choice of women in that territory as grand and petit jurors. He says that he had no agency in the enactment of the law conferring legal equality upon women; he found it upon the statute book, and while he had never been its advocate, he felt that thousands of good men and women had been, and they had a right to see it fairly administered, and he was therefore resolved that it should not be sneered down, even if he had to employ the whole power of the court to prevent it. With such assurances these women were chosen to serve, and were duly empanelled as jurors. They are educated, cultivated Eastern ladies, who are an honor to their sex, and have, with true womanly devotion, left their homes of comfortin the States to share the fortunes of their husbands and brothers in the Far West and to aid them in founding a new State beyond the Missouri. Judge Howe then speaks of the results of the experiment, thus: "With all my prejudices against the policy I am under conscientious obligations to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum propriety of conduct and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair minded citizen of Wyoming. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony." The Judge alludes to the efforts of the lawyers engaged in defending criminals to get rid of the women-jurors, who were, for them, too much in favor of enforcing the laws, by resorting to peremptory challenges. He says the presence of the ladies secured the most perfect decorum and propriety of conduct, and the lawyers and others vied with each other in courteous demeanor towards these ladies and the court; and he adds that after the grand jury had been in session two days, the dance-house keepers, gamblers, and demi-mondes were so terrified that they "fled the city in dismay to escape the indictment of the women grand jurors."

THE plottings and counter-plottings of financiers are now quite as dangerous to the country and require as close watching as the manoeuvres of demagogues and politicians. The latest scheme is sufficiently startling. For some time back Wall street has been mystified and perplexed by the steady and continuous demand for Tennessee bonds, which have greatly enhanced in value. While there is a constant borrowing demand for the new bonds, the old cannot be had, they being supposed to have become absorbed by leading brokerage firms in Europe. The buyer of these Tennessee bonds is some leading foreign house with large means. It is reported that all necessary arrangements have been made in the proper quarters to insure the passage of a bill through Congress to reimburse the State of Tennessee for its losses during the war, by the Government paying from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in cash to the State, which will reduce the State debt to $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, and also relieve it from all floating obligations. When this is done, the State Legislature will pass laws similar to those of South Carolina, and pay the interest on her bonds in coin.

THE Canadian fisheries are likely to prove a source of disquietude between our neighbors and ourselves. It appears that some difference of opinion exists as to how far our fishing smacks may encroach upon Canadian shores, in their pursuit of the finny tribe, the main fine requirements and headlands now being clearly defined. Our Canadian neighbors are not well pleased with the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and are not disposed to grant favors when they are not the recipients of favors in turn. Hence they intend to prohibit our fishermen from exercising their accustomed rights or privileges in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the Coast of the Eastern Provinces, and a bill has been introduced into their Parliament for this purpose. On the other hand the President has directed the Secretary of the Navy to send, on the opening of the season, a small active steamer to the "troubled waters" to protect our fishermen, and warning them against any infractions of the treaty of 1818, and to prevent any illegal interference with their pursuits.

A NEGRO wedding at the colored church in Lynchburg, Virginia, was suddenly disturbed by a colored woman rushing forward with a pistol in her hand, swearing that she had lived with the man as his wife, and presenting a child which she said was his. She caught hold of the bride, to whom she used horrible language, and tore her dress in a violent passion. The minister, who seemed to have anticipated difficulty, had provided two policemen, who interfered to restore order, when the ceremony was finished. A day or two afterwards, the woman made an attack on the groom in the public street, when both were arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

THE Falls at St. Anthony have experienced another disaster to the water power, notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of that of last season by the erection of a coffer dam. The whole solid mass, embracing an area of fifty feet, recently sank to a depth of twenty feet and the bottom of the tunnel has fallen through. Great alarm exists at Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and strong apprehensions are entertained of the ultimate tearing out and destruction of the Falls as well as the Islands.

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

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IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

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ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,
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Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

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WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—In the matter of MICHAEL O'HARA, Bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a fourth general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 26th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of March 2d, 1867.

JOHN M. KENNEDY,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL,
Assignees.

PERSONAL.

A gentleman who returned but recently from Mexico, and who is upon intimate terms of acquaintance with Juarez, members of the Mexican Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other leading men, makes the statement that Maximilian, whilst in Mexico, had a mistress with a Mexican woman, the issue of which was a male child. The facts, which are notorious in Mexico, becoming known to the Emperor of Austria, the latter sent for the young Maximilian, and has adopted him.

Mdlle. de Champagny, a fashionable deaf mute, and the wife of a fellow-sufferer, Count de la Forest, recently gave a billiard soiree, attended only by the upper-ten deaf mutes of Paris, the only outsider having been a reporter, who gives a glowing account of the entertainment, particularly of the flirtations carried on by expressive signs.

Theodore Manibach and Clara Pearl, both talented young German actresses, are coming to the United States. The former, a daughter of Louisa Muhlbach, will appear on the English stage.

The St. Louis *Republicans* says: A rumor has gained currency that General Schofield will be assigned to the Pacific coast in place of the late General Thomas, and that General Hancock will succeed him in this department.

Some friends called on Booth behind the scenes one night when he was playing Hamlet. The conversation was mainly upon dramatic matters. Hamlet, who had just left his mother in such a fearful condition as his invectives against her marriage, was sitting on a lounge in an easy posture, smoking a dark meerschaum pipe. Beyond his stage costume, his make-up for the play was but little more than his natural appearance. He wore no wig or hair, and beyond the faintest possible tinge of rouge on his cheeks, there was no attempt to identify himself with the character, by any mere accessories of art or fashion. Mr. Booth has made his home in the theatre. He has a suite of eight rooms on the upper floors, which were intended for studios, but he found that it would be better to convert them into a dwelling. He said he was "tired after acting, that it was fortune to go through the trouble of dressing to travel four or five blocks. Hamlet, he said, did not exhaust him except by its intensity. Richard was the most exhausting play. He wanted to produce it, but did not like to attempt it until he had frequently heard Cibber's wretched version, and was able to produce it as written by Shakspeare. One of the party suggested that many of Cibber's additions were of advantage, but, said Booth, there is no advantage in Cibber's play that cannot be counterbalanced by the original text. Shakspeare as Shakspeare wrote it is a great deal stronger than Cibber's variation.

At the memorial exercises in New York Thursday evening, Gen. Sherman spoke as follows of Gen. Thomas:—"My thoughts naturally turn to that earlier period of his life, thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new, when little was behind and all before him, when we used to see him in his manly strength on the beach at Lauderdale, Fla., spearing the sharks in the surf or hauling in red-fish, paddling his canoe and steering it in the intricate waves of the Everglades hunting for our then wily foe; marching for days and weeks in the pine-lands, carving his five days' rations to last ten; piling up the brush to make his bed above water; setting by the camp fire testing the comparative merits of the alligator and coon as human food; or later still, at Fort Moultrie, when we were studying and practicing the new tactics, reading history, discussing the relative merits of the old flint-lock and the new percussion musket; experimenting with round shot, shrapnel and canister; lamenting that our fate had been cast in an era of eternal peace, and grumbling at the slowness of promotion. Even then some of us thought we discerned in our comrade Thomas some of the attributes of Washington."

Senators Conkling and Sumner are "bad friends." Some six weeks ago when the census bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Conkling made a severe attack on Mr. Sumner, which the latter considered personally offensive. A few days afterward Mr. Sumner asked to be relieved from further service on the Committee for the Revision of the laws, of which Mr. Conkling is chairman. Mr. Conkling asked that the vacancy be filled. This was done by the appointment of Senator Pratt.

The Governor of Massachusetts pardoned George Hammell, who for twenty years has been an inmate of one prison, passing his life within gray stone walls, through which no sound of the busy outside world could penetrate, and over which no glimpse of its changing life could be seen. From cell to workshop or chapel, and back to the cell again, has been his daily existence for the long years which span nearly a quarter of a century of his life, varied only by the occasional holidays, when a short hour of conversation and exercise is permitted. Last summer, for the first time, he obtained permission to look over the prison wall to the place where his old home stood. All was changed, and the convict saw only how completely the world had been blotted out from his knowledge by the crime committed in his youth.

Mr. Colfax, in a paper on the late Mr. Burlingame, relates the following incidents in the history of the Chinese Mission: After he had accepted this diplomatic trust, and just before he left the shores of Asia, he saw a newspaper which bitterly denounced him for renouncing his American allegiance, as it charged, to take a lucrative appointment from a foreign power. In the weeks of his long journey across the Pacific, it often oppressed him with gloomy forebodings. Before he reached the Golden Gate they became, at times, almost unendurable. "Is it not possible," he reasoned to himself, "that Americans may regard my acceptance of this foreign trust as a selling out of my birthright?" He knew he had been conscientious in consenting to it, because the interest of civilization, humanity, progress and international good-will, he knew, too, how harshly and unjustly public men are sometimes judged; and he told me, when the steamer sailed up to the wharf at San Francisco, he was in a state of feverish excitement. The wharf was densely crowded. He looked from the deck of the steamer upon them, and wondered if it were possible that, among all the hostile critiques, they had come there to jeer and insult him. The first man who came upon the deck before the steamer had swung round to its place was a porter or baggage man; who, of course, did not know him. Burlingame asked him, as coolly as possible, what all this crowd meant. "Why," answered the man, "the whole city is here to welcome the new Chinese minister, and the city authorities to proffer him its hospitalities." The suspense was over, and he told me his heart never throbbed a sincerer "Thank God."

An absurd and cruel rumor comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Mr. Burlingame's disease is sufficient to confute the story, which is merely one of those wild inventions so apt to be started on the death of men in prominent and responsible positions. There is no reason for supposing that the relations of all the members of the embassy were other than the most agreeable and cordial throughout.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. & H. Phillips,
26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELLED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for stores and Offices, PLAIN OIL CLOTHS and FANCY.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, PISTON, STEAM PACKING, SUCTION HOSE, OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Patent Pulleys and Buhcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in store, entirely, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

DR. FAHRNEY'S CELEBRATED
Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from poison. As a blood purifier it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble and sell readily where it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.

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And by Druggists generally.

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BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, ETC.
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NO PUBLIC OPENING.

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FIELD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES.
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PIG IRON AND OLD RAILS,
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
We pay particular attention to Rail Mill Irons. Orders solicited.

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ARCHITECT,
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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

LONDON CRACKERS.
A Fresh Supply of those Excellent
Eugenia and Pearl London Crackers,
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REYMER & BROS.

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150 barrels Assorted Refined Sugars,
FOR SALE BY
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200 boxes Prime Large Oranges,
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25 cases King's Celebrated Royal Sauce,
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124, 128 and 130 Wood street.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
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FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
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Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

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AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

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WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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AND
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DRY GOODS,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE
New Stock,
BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for
BUYING GOODS,
We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our Store-room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

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Applied on Short Notice.
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Contracting solicited.
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And Tinned Slating Nails,
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Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

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COVERED WITH
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CORRUGATED IRON,
For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.
Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c,
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NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

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THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from April 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, 1870.

The light amount of spring business restricts the offerings of prime commercial acceptances. It is true some of our wholesale houses show a fair run of business, but there is much complaint of dullness and small purchasing. It is too much the custom with dealers to buy on a rising market, and keep out when prices are low and liable to further decline. With the shrewd operator it is different. He buys when everybody seems disposed to keep aloof and under the prevailing general distrust. He usually gets in on the lower stratum of prices and is able to unload when things become buoyant and high.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 00
Citizens' National Bank	71 00
M. and M. National Bank	98 00
Columbia Oil Company	16 50

—The New York *Tribune* thinks that the funding bill is not dead and buried in the House Committee on Ways and Means. It is evident from the encouraging intelligence that the National Bank clause will be favorably reported; and the less agreeable rumor that the proposition of issuing greenbacks in a four per cent. bond is now the obstacle to the adoption of the bill. Western members of House and Committee regard the clause in question as simply a measure of currency contraction—not a reduction of the debt. And since the Senate has refused to admit of any positive expansion the House has now resolved that there shall be no indirect contraction.

—As government bonds advanced the past few days on the rise in gold, they went down to-day in the downward turn on the premium.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	115	115½
U. S. Bonds '62	113	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	110	110	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	109	109	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York, as follows:

April 11.	April 12. Adv. Dec.
Gold	113
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110½
U. S. Bonds, new ies, '65	109½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	109½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109½
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106½
U. S. Currency 6s	111½

—The New York *Times* remarks that the theory that the Treasury cannot spare much gold, because of accumulating gold interest on the public debt, is the result of the fall of gold 1 per cent. in the Gold Room over again. They lose sight of the fact that while interest is accumulating, the customs revenues are accumulating at the same time, and at the rate of $15,000,000 or $17,000,000 per month, against less than $10,000,000 per month interest. Besides, the accumulation on the bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund, and that purchased by the Government, except at the half-yearly periods designated in the several classes of bonds. There was the unique case in the early part of trade in 'scon to come to an end and no more customs to be received on account of duties, teas, metals, dry goods, &c., there might be some plausibility in the argument. But with the actual receipts figure and the reasonable state of things as we find them, the treasury holds to-day $100,000,000 in gold against its record at Washington, on Saturday, the outstanding certificates of gold deposits with the Government, amounted to $87,277,675, and this morning, by the cancellation of certificates, New York office of $1,220,000 only $86,948,875.

—The *World* of yesterday says that the bull clique in Tennessee bonds are employing weak brokers to buy on Boards' options, while they have strong brokers selling cash and regular. This plan of operations is to make the market look weak in order to keep the shorts from becoming alarmed and covering, and also to induce others to sell more short. The clique have complete control of the Tennessee bond market, and those who are short are liable to be twisted suddenly and sharply at any moment. If the parties in the Tennessee bond affair are successful in carrying out their whole programme, then Tennessee bonds will rise to par and remain at a little below those of Missouri at 92 to 93, and they will realize millions of gold.

The *Tribune* thinks that unless there is a change of policy in Tennessee in regard to State finances, the bonds will not sell when the State will be without credit or means. As long as State taxes can be paid in State bank paper worth about 70 cents, no interest will be paid on state bonds. It was the duty of the last Legislature to provide for the interest on the State debt, by a new and fair system of taxation, and thus have put the State on an honorable footing, instead of leaving her without credit or character in the eyes of the world. She is rich in cotton and corn land, and to her mineral wealth in iron, coal and copper there is no end, and her rivers and railways give every facility of transportation to the Atlantic Northern States.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 12, 1870.	10 30	11	12	12 15 M.	1 45 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
New York Central	193½	193	192½	192½	192½	192½
New Jersey Central	25	25	25	25	25	25
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½	141½
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Mich. Central	118	118	118	118	118	118
Mich. Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½
Cleve. and Pitts	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago and North W	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Do. preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	116	116	116	116	116	116
St. Paul	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Do. preferred	74	74	74	74	74	74
Tol. and Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Do. preferred	74	74	74	74	74	74
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Alton	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Ohio and Miss	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Western U. Tel	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Adams Express	60½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Wells, Fargo & Co	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
American M. E. Ex	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
U. S. Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½

—The *Herald*, in viewing the stock market, says: The cliques are all loaded up with stocks. Upon the results of this reconnoisance will depend the policy they will inaugurate. They will continue to feel the different markets until they possess accurate information as to the force and resources of their enemies, the "bears." Present indications are against the chance of any great strength among their opponents, who comprise less than half a dozen of the chronic "shorts" of the street—men who have been locking up greenbacks for a couple of weeks past in hopes of precipitating a stringent money market when the spring activity was to set in, but which has been provokingly deferred. The cliques have the same control of the market which they displayed last year at this season, when they ruined the shorts by jumping prices ten to twenty-five per cent., only to unload at the top of the market in summer preliminary to making the panic in September. All the principal stocks are in the hands of the cliques. They have made arrangements against an active money market should one ensue before the summer. Although behind time it is not improbable that the usual activity may occur before the middle of May. The whole country seems to be behind-hand just about a month in everything. The September panic sets everything back. The cliques are independent of such considerations. They have covered all their stocks by time loans running thirty, sixty and ninety days. But the army must confident of success will tire of inactivity and long for occupation. The cliques are in motion, and Wall street may look for lively times the next few weeks.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was brisk, with a fair amount of activity perceptible in the various departments. The receipts of produce are increasing. The supply, however, was not in excess of the demand. The improved condition of the country roads has enabled holders to forward their stocks to market. Eggs are dull with liberal receipts, prices nominally weak with a declining tendency. Butter—The receipts are coming in more freely, prices are steady for the better qualities, while common lots are in a measure neglected. Dried fruit dull, we have seldom noticed less inclination to take hold. Flour—The market for breadstuffs has undergone no material change, the demand being confined principally to the wants of the local trade, with an occasional order for a few hundred barrels for export. The mills are doing a good business, and so are the flour houses. Wheat is becoming scarce. The opening of the western rivers will soon force a few millions of bushels on the market, as holders want both the room and the money, that will be obtained for the same. The Mississippi river to St. Paul will probably be opened during the present week. Bacon and Provisions—the market was firm with a good demand. Dealers during the past few days have been in receipt of some heavy orders for other markets. The tendency of prices is upward. Stocks are being daily reduced. The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise mentioned:

ASHES—The market has undergone no quotable change, with a fair stock on hand. Sales were made as follows: Soda Ash, common, 4c; refined 4½c; Pearl Ash, lots from 5½ to 5¾c.

APPLES—The receipts were fully up with the requirements of the trade. Previous prices have been steadily maintained. Sales of extra choice lots at $3 00@3 50; fair to medium $2 25@2 75; inferior $2 50@2 75; common to inferior $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand has improved. The principal inquiry is for a fine article, with sales at 6@6½c; common 4½@5c; low grades not wanted.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have changed. Sales of fancy at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 1 at $3 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $2 50@3 00. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The market is well stocked with the various kinds. We note sales of Canada medium at $1 75@2 00; choice navy $2 00@2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts were more liberal; prices are a shade weaker. Extra choice table butters find sales at 30@32c; choice to fine 30@32c for good; and sweet at 28@30c. Common lots are dull and hard to dispose of.

CHEESE—Market quiet; supply fully up with the demand. Sales: Western Reserve at 15@16½c; Hamburg 16@16½c; Factory Ohio 16½@17c; Goshen, Ohio, 17@17½c; Limburger 19c ₱ lb; New York Dairy 17½@18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is still confined exclusively to the wants of the retail dealers. Specialties find sales at 10@10½c for sun-dried, and jobbers only purchase round lots when liberal inducements are offered. The trade in very choicest dried apples to command the outside quotations. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime, 6½c; common, 6c; choice dried peaches, natives 9@9½c; prime 8½@8¾c; quarters 7½@8c. Dried cherries, 17@18c. Dried blackberries 13@13½c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active; we are reporting sales of Sackett's berries at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—The market remains dull but no lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 22@23c; in a retail way at 25@30c.

FISH—The market generally is without change; there was a fair trade demand; sales 100 pkgs White Fish at our quotations; 50 do white fish, new, ₱ ½ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $18 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do $15; No. 3 do Saturday $12; medium $8; No 3, large bbls, $15; half bbls $8; Lake shad $5 ₱ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large 6c. Herring, lake, $3 ₱ half bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ₱ bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ₱ pbl.

LARD—We have nothing new to note. The demand was moderate and sales of a similar description, City rendered 9c; country 8½@9c; rough 8@8½c.

HIDES—The receipts are steadily increasing, with ample stock in the market. Prices are weak and tending downward. Sales were reported: Green salted, 6½c; Cured from store at 20c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—The receipts are moderate and the demand is inspiring; sales on track at 55@ 60c ₱ bushel; in store at 60@65c ₱ bush, and $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl for Peachblows.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1, shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 80 ₱ bush.

HAY AND STRAW—Market well supplied. The sales report sales at $8 00 ₱ bbl; $4 75 in sacks.

LIME—In fair demand; sales of Cumberland white at $1 25 and Eastern white $1 75 ₱ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville at $1 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Steady; we quote nominally at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl for flint.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sale of 600 bbls crude at $1 20; buyers at this figure, sellers holding at $1 25 generally.

TITUSVILLE, April 12, 4:30 P. M.—Market very dull and a trifle weaker; on the lower creek small sales were made at $4 20; there is scarcely any demand for spot or future delivery; on the upper creek there is a slight inquiry at $4 40; very little doing.

NEW YORK, April 11, 6 P. M.—Market dull and lower; holders not so firm as during the morning; prices range lower; for spot crude we quote at 16¾@17c; refined 28@28½c, no report of sales; the receipts amount to 2,941 bbls refined.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 6 P. M.—Market quiet; prices closed a trifle lower on early deliveries, but steady and unchanged for long lines; April 29¾@29½c; May 29@29½c; June 29½c; July 27½; August 26c; May to December 28½c; crude 16@16½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

RAILROADS.		RIVERS.	
J. Baldridge	60	Fisher Bros	2,920
Lockhart, F. & C.	2,160	Jackson Bros	1,000
C. A. Bole	504	John A. McKee	1,117
D. Irvin & Co.	60	J. Mawhinney	1,361
Geo. Richman	36		
Total	2,824	Total	7,398

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 62 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

J. A. Bickel, 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....746 bbls

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W S Thompson, 80 bbls crude oil to D Bly & co; O and A River Railroad, 60 do do to T F Bailey; Lockhart, F & Co, 2,160 do do to Brilliant Oil Works; Rudolph Reinery, 100 do do.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK April 12—P. M.

MONEY.

Money rather more active at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call. Considerable difficulty was experienced in lending gold to-day, and some parties had to borrow money to carry their gold instead of having it carried as usual in the room. This undoubtedly stimulated the demand for money.

STERLING.

Heavy at 108⅞@109; some few bankers have a large supply of cotton bills on hand, which they do not offer.

GOLD

Lower, chiefly in consequence of a leading banking firm shifting a portion of their gold on the shoulders of the Gold Board. The price opened at 112½, declined 112⅜@112⅛, and closed at 112⅜@112¾. Carrying rates 5 ₱ cent. Loans, $50,000 to $100,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower but closed steady. Coupons '81 114@114½; do 62 111½@111¾; do '64 110¼@110½; do '65 110¼@110½; do now '65 109¾@110; do '67 109½@109¾; do '68 109½@109¾; 10-40s 106@106¼; Currency 6s 111¾@111¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull but steady. Missouris 85¾; old Tennessee 59½; new do 59¾; old Virginias 58; new do 60; old North Carolinas 46½; new do 27½; Louisiana Levy 72½; do 7s 17½; Goshen, Ohio, 17½@18; Lumberger 19c ₱ lb; New York Dairy 17½@18½c.

STOCKS.

Dull and generally steady. Pacific Mail was exceptionally active and strong. The fall in Erie and the decline of the Mail carried down the Express shares neglected. Canton 62; Cumberland, 8½. Specialties: Union Telegraph declined to sales, and jobbers only purchase round lots when liberal inducements are offered. Prairie du Chiens, the choicest dried apples to command the outside quotations. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime, 6½c; common, 6c; choice dried peaches, natives 9@9½c; prime 8½@8¾c; quarters 7½@8c. Dried cherries, 17@18c. Dried blackberries 13@13½c.

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STOCKS.

Railways were dull but

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have removed their residences lately and been overlooked by the carriers, will be promptly served by giving notice at the counting room.

NOT LONGER THAN TEN DAYS.—Drunks and vagrants who get a longer time than ten days, do not go to jail, but convert to the workhouse.

SUICIDE.—John Stop, a resident of Butler county, nine miles from Freeport, committed suicide on Monday by hanging. The cause is unknown.

THE HOFFMAN MURDER CASE.—The trial of Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman, who are charged with the murder of Michael Langjrar, will be commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next.

VEHICLE LICENSE.—Chief Hagne desires us to notify teamsters who fail to take out the necessary vehicle license at the proper time, that they will be arrested and required to take it out, and also pay the penalty and costs of arrest, etc. Therefore, teamsters, it is best not to neglect procuring your license.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material and will be given. Address with references P. H. Brosman, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh.

CHIMNEY FIRE.—The alarm yesterday forenoon from box 62, corner of Federal street and Fifth avenue was occasioned by the burning of soot in a chimney of a house on Washington street. The hose of the Eagle Engine house were pressed into service but the fire was extinguished without water, and the old to trot the engines of the district were not required.

PERSONAL.—G. S. Wilmore, Esq., Hydraulic Engineer of the St. Louis Water Works, and Alex. Crozier, Esq., Vice President of the Water Commission Board of the same city, are in this city on business connected with the Water Works. It will be remembered that the engines for the works are being constructed at the Fort Pitt works in this city.

LITERARY EXHIBITION.—The Franklin Literary Society, which is composed of young gentlemen of excellent literary ability, will give an exhibition at Masonic Hall, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, when a rich and varied programme will be offered, consisting of declamation, select reading, original oration, and two humorous dramas. Let there be a full house.

Large Assortment
New style Parasols,
New Silk Sun Umbrellas,
New Children's Parasols,
New Gingham Sun Umbrellas,
At Lowest Prices,
Wholesale and Retail.
At Morgansteen & Co's,
Successors to Marcus, Gryde & Co.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

A NOTEWORTHY CHANGE.

W. G. Dunseath's Jewelry Establishment.

One of the most inviting establishments on Fifth avenue, attractive inside and outside, is that of W. G. Dunseath's. Mr. Dunseath has managed to dispose of heavy stocks of first class goods in years past with very little show or parade, and with great safety no pretension. His numerous customers knew precisely where to apply for a reliable article, and what with attending to the daily routine upon his time he does not go to jail, but convert to the workhouse. Mr. Dunseath never could spare the time to brighten up the establishment until recently.

The April fever, which so promises such marvelous changes hereabouts, attacked the proprietor in a violent manner, and the result was a thorough renovation, refitting and altering of the entire establishment. The front especially has been greatly improved by the change. It is modernized, handsomely grained, and attractive without being pretentious. The fresh paint, fresh paper, and the addition of new glass shelves in the show windows, are the changes made in the interior of the establishment, it is one of the cosiest and cleanest stores on the avenue. The addition to the stock contributes no little to the general effect. During his recent visit to the East, Mr. Dunseath purchased a large stock *of new goods of the latest styles, both gold and silver*, and his counter is now disposing of at very moderate prices, satisfied with a handsome profit, to suit the changes which have taken place in the gold market since his stock was laid in. An examination of the stock at No. 97 Fifth avenue will demonstrate the correctness of the foregoing statement.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

NOVEL VERDICTS—AN ALDERMAN MULCT IN COSTS.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Ulie Bennett, Joseph Robertson, Cheve Roberts, Rachael Lee, and Susan Nelll, charged on oath of Rachael Costello, with larceny and assault and battery, were called up for trial. They are females of bad character, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty in each case. They also found "that Alderman S. McMasters was prosecutor, and that no shooting affray took place, but that the accident hint to the Alderman, but we may say that he is usually very careful in regard to the character of the cases he sends before the Court for trial. If there was a law empowering juries to put the costs of prosecution upon magistrates, as a punishment for encouraging petty litigation, it would doubtless serve a good purpose.

ALDERMEN'S RETURNS—MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Donaldson, Alderman of the Fourth ward, indicted for misdemeanor in office, was called up. The Alderman was charged with violation of the act requiring aldermen to make returns of all informations to Court at least ten days before the beginning of the term at which the defendant is required to appear. The indictment sets forth that Alderman Donaldson heard the information and issued a writ to answer a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses on oath of Thomas Egolf, and neglected to return the recognizance to the Clerk of the Court within the legal time. The Alderman plead *nolo contendere*, and sentence was deferred.

A second similar charge was made against the same Alderman, for refusing to return a recognizance in the case of Egolf, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from Mr. J. M. Carson. A similar plea was entered in this case, and sentence deferred.

Both the above charges against Egolf were subsequently returned, and ignored by the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER ALDERMAN PROSECUTED.

Four Indictments against a justice in office, in refusing or neglecting to make returns, were found against Alderman Wm. Shore, of the Sixth ward. The names to these indictments are based, were: Stephen Hoffman, for selling liquor on Sunday; Frick Rosenberg, selling liquor on Sunday; F. Kauff, selling liquor on Sunday, and Lorenzo Hoffman, selling liquor on Sunday. Alderman Shore *nolo contendere*—which is but another term for guilty—and sentence was deferred.

SETTLED.

Peter McGee, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Green, was allowed to settle the case on payment of costs.

BASTARDY CASE.

Charles Connoll, of McClure township, was convicted of a charge of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Sproul. Sentence was deferred until Saturday next.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.

Frank Vogel and George Schmitt, two young Germans, residing near Troy Hill, were put on trial for larceny, and for receiving stolen iron, knowing it to have been stolen. E. Redmond, of Braddock's Fields, was the prosecutor. The testimony went to show that Redmond, who was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had been on the alert for fellows who had been purloining pins, links, chains, spikes, and other articles of iron, from the line of the road. At or near Denny's curve, some boys were dismissed, when ran away on the approach of the men. Near by was a wagon, claimed by the defendants, in this wagon was a box of iron, including pins, links, chains, spikes, etc., all of which were stolen from the road. The box had been concealed in the wagon under some boards. There were scales for weighing the iron, and the fact seemed to be that the boys were stealing the iron and selling it to the defendants, when there was a convenient distance away, with their wagon. Mr. Redmond, however, could not identify any of the iron, with the exception of a single coupling pin, which was marked "P. R. R. Co." He stated, however, that all the iron was of the kind and character used by the railroad company, and that they did not manufacture such iron. The defendants offered no testimony, their counsel relying upon the fact that the Commonwealth had failed to make out such a case as would warrant a conviction—in other words, that the larceny had not been proved. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Sterrett, before dismissing the defendants, asked them what business they were engaged in, and they stated that they had been employed in buying old bones. He asked them how they came to have the box of railroad iron in the wagon, and they denied all knowledge of it—did not know how it got into their wagon, etc. They claimed the spring balances, but nothing else. They were allowed to take the balances, and left the Court House, happier and perhaps wiser men.

LIQUOR CASE.

James Walbank was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor without license, on oath of Matthew Keep. The defendant kept a tavern on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, and was charged with "running out his stock after his license had expired. In the absence of sufficient proof, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the county pay the costs.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Catharine Koehler was placed on trial for malicious mischief, on oath of Frank Kohne. The prosecutor testified that he had purchased a bakery stand and fixtures, from the husband of the defendant, No. 40 Market street, and that before she left the premises she tore away the pipes of a sink, broke a chair, cut some plastering off the wall with a hatchet, etc. There was not sufficient evidence to show that Mrs. Koehler had done the mischief complained of, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Frederick Schuyler and wife vs. George Schoen and Joseph Laurent—action in ejectment for two lots in East Liberty—the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of Dr. John Pershment vs. Stewart McKee, reported yesterday, the Court refused to enter a judgment of non-suit. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

190. Owners of Steamer Grey Fox vs. Mellingar, McCloy & Co.
194. Brown vs. Seifert.
161. (O. L.) Napier vs. Darlington.
168. Irwin vs. Shaffer & Blundon.
169. Steamer Wild Cat vs. Steamer Whale.
145. Lewis vs. Johnston.
150. Commonwealth for use vs. Bepiar.
152. Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
227. Weisenberger vs. Kearny's Executors.
"C." Dean et ux. vs. Bolton et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of the Central Passenger Railway Company vs. the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial. The testimony was not concluded at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

81. Dollman vs. Gilmore, Sarnub & Co.
98. Thomas vs. Reed and Mimm.
101. Tuslin & Kiee vs. Reed.
105. Tuslin vs. Graf.
107. Board of Health vs. Altmos,
108. Board of Health vs. Keiter,
78. Hothouse vs. Mertz.
110. McClintock vs. Nesbitt.
111. Wightman vs. Hase.
63. Fry vs. Czarwicki.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. William Hartman, previously reported, the jury retired under the charge of the court, and will render a verdict this morning.

Three or four cases are continued until the *May term*, at Williamsport.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Interesting Report of their Condition.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Division of the Twelfth Ward—Reports from the City Superintendent, Secretary, Finance Committee, and Committee on Teachers and Salaries, the High and Colored Schools—Report from the Committee on Legislation—Correspondence in Reference to the School Bill—Tax Levy for 1870—Good Friday and the Colored Jubilee—Miscellaneous Business.

The Central Board of Education held a meeting at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the third story of No. 81 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of hearing the monthly reports of the condition of the schools of the city, and transacting such other business as might be introduced.

John Wilson, Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. George H. Anderson, Samuel Chadwick, Thos. J. Craig, James Cuddy, Lewis J. Fleming, Adam Getty, John L. Hamilton, John Hubbert, Joseph Hartman, George W. Humbert, Wm. Mayes, Joseph Mitchell, Michael Neckermann, Joseph H. Nobbs, Thomas W. Shaw, David Sims, and James M. Taylor.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Sims offered the resignation of James Herdman, Esq., as a member of the Board, he having removed from the Grant sub-district.

On motion the resignation was accepted.

NEW MEMBER ADMITTED.

Mr. Sims also presented the credentials of Mr. P. Clark, who was elected by the local Board of the Grant sub-district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Herdman. The credentials were accepted and the gentleman admitted to a seat.

On motion of Mr. Sims Mr. Clark was placed on all the Committees on which the name of Mr. Herdman appeared as a member.

A REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Fleming here entertained the Board with a reminiscence of the army of the Potomac, remarking that Mr. Clark, new member, Mr. May and himself were members of a regiment belonging to the Irish Brigade and it was somewhat singular that they now met as members of the Central Board, representing the Grant, Colfax and Moorhead sub-districts.

THE DIVISION OF THE TWELFTH WARD—SECOND COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Nobbs presented the petition of citizens of the Twelfth ward for a second school district, as follows:

To the Central School Board, City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, citizens of the Twelfth ward, city of Pittsburgh, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant us a second school district in said ward, by making all that part of the ward east of Twenty-seventh street added to the First.

We respectfully present the following reason for desiring the division: The present school house is inadequate to the wants of the ward, and it is proposed by the Board of Directors to build an extension to the present structure, by erecting two wings and the addition of a fourth story, crowned by a Mansard roof on the old building.

We are opposed to this so-called improvement, First: Because such an arrangement will not be sufficient to give permanent relief, it does not look to the future necessities of the Ward, the territory of which is very extensive, and the property available for building purposes, is in that portion of the Ward proposed to be set off. Second: Because we believe when the proposed addition to the present building is made, it will prove very unsatisfactory, as it will be done without interfering with the light and ventilation, two important features that should be looked to in the erection of school buildings. Third: The yard accommodations and the surroundings generally for a school building cannot be obtained. Fourth: The great danger of life in the use of a room at so great a height as a fourth story, especially where the manner of egress cannot be made so that the building can be readily emptied. It is true the proposition supposes this story to be used only for public meetings, such as exhibitions, &c. This, we contend, is the time of greatest danger, and we need not cite you to the many and numerous accidents that have occurred, not only under circumstances where there was actual danger, but when merely a false alarm has been given and under excitement created.

Lest the above proposed is great, and at no distant day a second house must be built, we deem it our duty to call your attention to it, and at once do what cannot be done hereafter, and thus save the pockets of the tax-payers. And we will ever pray, &c.

[Signed by seventy-three citizens.

On motion the petition was accepted and filed.

Mr. Harrison moved that, in order to bring the matter before the Board, the petition be granted. The motion was seconded.

Mr. Craig said that it was a very important matter, and therefore ought to receive mature consideration. He, therefore, moved as an amendment to refer the whole matter to a special committee of five to report at next meeting.

Mr. Harrison accepted the amendment, the motion was adopted, and the Chair named as Messrs. Craig, Nobbs, Getty, Shaw and Harman on the Committee.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary read the following report:

To the Central Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to entrust the following report of the condition of public schools of the city for the month of March, 1870:

ENROLLMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary Department	2,817	2,357	4,974
Medium "	1,661	1,009	2,911
Grammar "	703	739	1,442
Central High School			377
Total enrollment			8,804

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary Department	2,179	1,901	4,080
Medium "	892	836	1,728
Grammar "	622	660	1,282
High School			329
Total average			7,389

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

There were one hundred and fifty-five corporal punishments and six suspensions reported for the month. In the Franklin, Hall and Minersville, Liberty, Mt. Albion and Colfax Districts there were not a single case of punishment during the month.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE.

The North School had an attendance of ninety-nine per cent. on the enrollment, which is four per cent. greater than the attendance in any another school.

DRAWING.

Drawing is now taught in every school in the city, and in many of the rooms the pupils show a wonderful proficiency in this interesting branch of study.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.

In compliance with the request of the Visiting Committee for February, I visited and regraded the colored schools; I found them greatly improved since my last visit. The discipline is good, and the improved general condition is very marked indeed. It gives me much pleasure to state that when in the organization of the school the attendance has been necessary for the Central Board to give sufficient evidence that the patrons of this school are taking increased interest in the education of their children.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. KERR.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

REPORTS WANTED.

Mr. Hartman called attention to the fact that no report was received from the Principal of the High School, as had been the custom formerly.

The President said the rules and regulations for the government of the Board did not require a report from the Principal.

Mr. Craig thought the High School Committee was the proper channel through which all information concerning the High School should come.

Mr. Fleming said the Board had instructed the Principal to report to the City Superintendent, and he believed the requirement was being complied with.

Mr. Hartman thought the public ought to know exactly what was being done in the High School, and suggested the propriety of publication of the full report of the Principal monthly. He did not think all of the City Committee should see fit to present. He thought the report ought to be made directly to the Central Board. Wisdom of Solomon in